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Tadcaster Rural District Council

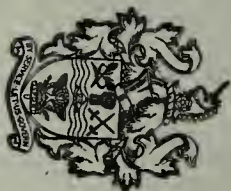
REPORT
on the
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1965

by
A. L. TAYLOR
Medical Officer of Health
and
ERNEST WITHEFORD
Chief Public Health Inspector

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

L. STOCKTON,
Clerk of the Council.

TELEPHONE NO. 2178 (3 LINES).



COUNCIL OFFICES,
TADCASTER,
YORKSHIRE.

MY REF:- **LS/EMN/65D.**

YOUR REF:-

31st January, 1967.

Sir,

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, 1965.

I have pleasure in enclosing herewith four copies of the above report.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

The Secretary,
MINISTRY OF HEALTH,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle,
LONDON S.E. 1.

Tadcaster Rural District Council

REPORT
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HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1965

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TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN:

G. D. BRAYSHAW, Esq., 8 Golf Links Crescent, Tadcaster.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

C. BODDY, Esq., Church End Farm, Church Fenton.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Councillor C. Boddy

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. Winfield, J.P.

Councillor	N. L. Bramley	Councillor	J. Marshall
"	A. Cawood	"	R. Mason
"	L. Davies	"	H. Mills, M.B.E.
"	R. M. Faircliffe	"	G. Moakes
"	W. Gill	"	C. Moxon
"	W. H. Grime	"	G. S. Pullan
"	G. E. Hardcastle	"	Mrs. M. Rix
"	T. Hargreave	"	P. C. Thompson
"	E. Hills	"	H. T. Walker
"	R. W. Hudson	"	J. Walker

DIVISIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION

Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer:

A. L. TAYLOR, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S.

Assistant County Medical Officers:

P. M. ELLIS, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 27.65).

I. M. WHITWAM, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced 1.6.65).

G. F. SLOCOMBE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(Commenced 1.7.65, Resigned 30.11.65).

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIALISTS WORKING IN DIVISION

Eye:

L. WITTELS, M.D., D.O. (Oxon).

Tuberculosis:

G. F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.P.

W. H. HELM, M.R.C.P.

K. M. BARRAN, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers:

Miss R. SCLARE, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Specialist).

D. B. OWEN, L.D.S.

R. F. GRAINGER, L.D.S. (Leeds), B.Ch.D., L.D.S., R.C.S.
(London).

NURSING STAFF

Mrs. C. C. Howels, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queens), H.V. Cert. R.S.C.N.
Tropical Diseases Certificate (Resigned 31.1.65).
Miss M. P. BRAMLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queens), H.V. Cert.
(Commenced 8.11.65).

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss E. Barker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31.5.65).
Miss H. E. M. Button, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. Crossley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. F. Cummins, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Commenced 26.1.65
Resigned 21.4.65).
Miss S. E. Dinsdale, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 14.5.65).
Mrs. E. M. Hemingway, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Comm. 1.5.65).
Mrs. E. Marsden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss R. Penistone, S.R.N., S.C.M., O.N.C., H.V. Cert. (Comm. 1.8.65)
Mrs. M.O. Phelps, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert. (Part-time).
Mrs. C. Severs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., R.F.N.
Miss C. Swift, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. D. Strothard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Queens) (Part-time)
(Resigned 31.12.65).
Mrs. B. Storey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31.1.65).
Miss E. T. Webb, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Queens).
(Resigned 31.12.65).

Assistant Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Mrs. E. W. Clark, S.R.N., R.F.N.
Mrs. M. Herring, S.R.N. (Part-time) (Commenced 5.3.65).
Mrs. S. Milburn, S.R.N. (Part-time) (Commenced 1.12.65).
Mrs. D. Tempest, S.R.N. (Part-time) (Commenced 19.7.65).
Mrs. M. Welsh, S.R.N. (Part-time).

Home Nurses/Midwives:

Miss M. Bowen, S.R.N., C.M.B.
Miss F. W. Davies, S.R.N., C.M.B.
Mrs. G. Duke, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Miss J. A. Drewery, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Commenced 1.6.65).
Miss E. C. Hodgson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queens).
Mrs. A. Hudson, S.R.N., C.M.B.
Miss E. Ingleby, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queens).
Mrs. N. C. Lee, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queens).
Mrs. A. M. Linins, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queens).
Miss I. I. Muller, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queens).
Miss M. Murphy, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Miss F. L. Smith, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queens).

Home Nurses:

Mrs. J. Burrows, S.R.N. (Queens).
Mrs. S. R. Field, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. S. Parkin, S.R.N.
Mrs. N. Pickett, S.R.N. (Queens).
Mrs. C. G. Simpson, S.R.N.

Physiotherapist:

Mrs. R. Lambert.

V.D. Social Worker:

Mrs. Doidge-Harrison.

Mental Health :

- Mr. J. Hope, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A. (Senior Mental Welfare Officer).
Mr. P. Noden (Acting Senior Mental Welfare Officer—Commenced 1.11.65).
Miss F. Allison, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Mental Welfare Officer)
Miss F. M. Myers (Mental Welfare Officer) (Commenced 1.8.65).
Mrs. M. K. Page, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queens) (Mental Welfare Officer) (Resigned 23.4.65).
Mrs. A. Knaggs (Part-time Home Teacher).

Speech Therapist :

- Miss R. P. Rogers, L.C.T.S.

Dental Attendants :

- Miss B. Southworth.
Miss B. Thompson.

CLERICAL STAFF

- Senior Clerk: F. H. Atack.
Mrs. M. Bailes (Part-time).
Mrs. J. H. Brookes (Resigned 31.7.65).
Miss S. Graham.
Miss V. J. Harding (Commenced 13.9.65).
Mrs. M. Macdonald (Resigned 31.8.65).
Mrs. E. M. Naylor.
Mrs. R. Wood (Commenced 21.4.65).

PERSONNEL DETAILS

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Chief Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

- ERNEST WITHEFORD. R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board.
R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector's Cert.

Deputy Chief Inspector :

- GEORGE ROEBUCK. R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board.
R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector's Cert.
Testamur of the Inst. of Public Cleansing.
R.S.I. Cert. in Sanitary Science as applied
to Public Works and Buildings.
R.S.I. Smoke Inspector's Cert.

Additional Inspectors :

- NEVIL H. PARKINSON. Cert. of the Public Health Inspector's
Education Board.
R.S.H. Diploma in Meat & Food Inspection.
IAN MALCOLM FORBES. Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's
(Resigned Feb. 1965) Education Board.
JOHN MARTIN. R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board.
R.S.H. Meat and Food Inspector's Cert.
MICHAEL GREEN. Pupil Public Health Inspector.

Authorised Meat Inspector :

- WILLIAM N. KOBER R.S.H. Certificate.
(Commenced June 1965)

Departmental Foreman :

- JOSEPH B. SCRUBBS
Comm. 1st July, 1965)

October, 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my Annual Report for 1965, may I say at the outset that in every respect the statistics given here show a satisfactory state of public health in your area. Indeed, in one or two respects, there has been an improvement on last year.

We have become accustomed to an age in which serious epidemic disease is absent from the community. This I would emphasise, is no accident, but depends on continuous conscientious and detailed work, both by the General Practitioners of the area, by your own Public Health staff, by the domiciliary nurses working in the district, and by our own Clinic Medical Officers.

I had hoped to be able to tell you that the new Clinic at Swillington was actually in commission. At the time of writing I am informed that it is nearly complete. Certainly all the equipment has now been authorised and ordered. I feel that another month or so will see it in full working order.

The much-needed Mini-Clinic at Sherburn has hung fire owing to a difficulty about a wayleave. I am told by the County Council that the difficulty is almost resolved and that it is proposed to go ahead with building the Clinic forthwith. This is a much-needed provision, the Sherburn Clinic having been known as almost totally inadequate for many years.

I am glad to say that co-operation with the General Practitioners in your area has remained close and cordial throughout. This state of affairs is greatly to be welcomed, as this increases, to the benefit of all, the two-way information regarding the community, both individually and as a group.

The Mental Welfare Service continues to flourish and many people suffering from depression or inadequacy of personality are given help and support which enables them to

maintain themselves satisfactorily at home, rather than being driven to seek admission to Institutional care. It is my hope that a Training Centre to accommodate the mentally subnormal will be provided within reasonable travelling distance in the none too distant future. Indeed, a site has been chosen but in the present state of capital stringency it seems likely to be a year or two before building can start. Meanwhile, a number of mentally subnormal children have been admitted to the new Training Centre at Rothwell, one or two go to York, two go to Leeds, whilst others find accommodation in Castleford. All derive benefit from their training, and no less important is the relief given to parents.

During 1965 I have benefited greatly from my increasing knowledge of your area and have invariably secured from your Clerk and Chief Officers kindly and courteous help and advice.

Your own consideration also has been much appreciated.

I am, Mr. Chairman,

Yours faithfully,

A. L. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

PART I. REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72,982
Population, 1961 Census	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26,695
Population, Registrar-General's Estimate, mid-1965	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30,350
Number of Inhabited Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,683
Rateable Value, 31.3.66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	£932,082
Product of 1d. Rate, 31.3.66 (Estimated)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	£3,750
District Council General Rate, 1965/6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2/2
County Council General Rate, 1965/66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7/6

2. EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births: Legitimate	286	266	552
Illegitimate	9	8	17
	<hr/> 295	<hr/> 274	<hr/> 569

Birth Rate per thousand population	....	....	....	18.7
Illegitimate live births represent 3.0 per cent of the total births				
Stillbirths, 7. Rate per thousand total births	....	....	....	12.2
Deaths of infants under one year:				
All infants per thousand live births (14)	....	....	....	24.6
Legitimate infants per thousand legitimate live births (14)	....	....	....	25.4
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per thousand live births) (10)	....	....	....	17.6
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per thousand total live births) (8)	....	....	....	14.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per thousand total live births and stillbirths) (15)	....	....	....	26.0
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth was	....	....	....	Nil
Total Deaths from all causes, 310.				
Crude Death Rate per thousand population	....	....	....	10.2
Adjusted Standardised Death Rate per thousand population	....	....	....	10.7
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	....	....	....	75
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	....	....	....	Nil
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	....	....	....	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough	....	....	....	Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages)	....	....	....	1

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT

COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures

	Tadcaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
BIRTH RATE				
(Per 1,000 estimated population)	18.7	18.7	18.2	18.0
DEATH RATES				
(All per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes	10.2	9.9	11.6	11.5
Infective and Para. Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syphilis and other V.D.	0.07	0.05	0.04	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Nil	0.04	0.04	0.04
Tuberculosis, Other	Nil	0.01	Nil	0.01
Cancer	2.47	1.77	2.07	1.67
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.71	1.50	1.82	*
Heart and Circulatory	3.49	3.62	4.48	*
Respiratory Diseases	0.82	1.07	1.30	*
Maternal Mortality (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1000 live births and stillbirths)	Nil	0.21	0.16	0.25
Infant Mortality	24.6	20.1	20.7	19.0

* Figures not available.

COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT FROM 1951 TO DATE

Year (i)	Estimated Population at Mid-year (ii)	Natural Variation		Live Births		Deaths		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (x)
		Increase — (iii)	Decrease (iv)	Total (v)	Rate per 1,000 Pop. (vi)	Total (vii)	Rate per 1,000 Pop. (viii)	Under 1 year (ix)
1951	26,980	101	—	372	13.80	271	10.00	7
1952	26,980	85	—	366	13.60	281	10.40	8
1953	26,880	124	—	418	15.60	294	10.90	14
1954	27,680	128	—	384	13.90	256	9.20	15
1955	27,750	161	—	406	14.60	345	8.80	7
1956	28,110	169	—	430	15.30	261	9.30	8
1957	26,760	148	—	438	16.40	290	10.80	15
1958	26,920	132	—	414	15.40	282	10.50	12
1959	26,930	139	—	427	15.90	288	10.70	9
1960	27,250	167	—	448	16.40	281	10.30	10
1961	27,360	167	—	439	16.00	272	9.90	10
1962	27,960	182	—	476	16.40	294	10.50	8
1963	29,090	244	—	552	19.00	308	10.60	13
1964	29,580	207	—	535	18.10	328	11.10	10
1965	30,350	259	—	569	18.70	310	10.20	14

CAUSES OF CIVILIAN DEATHS

Registrar-General's Abridged List of Causes of Death in the District during 1965

Cause	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	15	—	15
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	7	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	6	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	3	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	23	17	40
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	2	2	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	28	24	52
Coronary Disease, Angina	44	21	65
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	2	2
Other Heart Disease	13	16	29
Other Circulatory Disease	3	7	10
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	10	6	16
Bronchitis	7	1	8
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	3	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	7	1	8
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	5	13	18
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1	6
All Other Accidents	5	2	7
Suicide	1	—	1
Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1

From the Registrar-General's list of causes of death in the District during 1965 it will be seen that the most frequent cause of death, the number of deaths so registered, and the corresponding death rates per thousand population were:

1. Heart and Circulatory ... 106 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 3.49
2. Cancer ... 75 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 2.47
3. Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions ... 52 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 1.71
4. Pneumonia ... 16 deaths equivalent to a death rate of 0.53

With one exception, the statistics recorded on the preceding four pages can be considered satisfactory. I deplore the fact, however, that no fewer than 15 deaths were attributed to lung cancer. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health has recently deplored the nation wide increase in this terrible illness, and attributes it to the universal habit of cigarette smoking. I entirely agree with this and feel that all one can do is to point out to the public the dangers involved.

The birth rate continues relatively high and at 18.7 per thousand represents an increase on last year.

Infant morality rate shows a slight increase, but in dealing with relatively small numbers of births some fluctuation is inevitable from year to year. The figure, I may add, is by no means unsatisfactory.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year:

				Total	Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	62	—	—
Measles	....	....	....	303	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	....	....	....	5	—	—
Dysentery	....	....	....	5	—	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	4	—	—
Erysipelas	....	....	....	3	—	—
Encephalitis	....	....	....	1	—	—

Last year I remember expressing disappointment that 82 cases of Whooping Cough had been notified during 1964. You will notice that this year the number has dropped to 4. I am completely at a loss to account for this, and know of no special circumstances which might be considered responsible. The percentage of children protected by immunisation against whooping cough has remained fairly constant, and the only explanation which might be offered would be that a germ of special virulence was prevalent in the area and that the child population have now built up an added resistance.

Be that as it may, we are making every effort to ensure that the highest possible number of children is getting protection against whooping cough, in addition to poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tetanus.

The County Council have not yet launched a scheme for mass vaccination against measles. A prophylactic is now available and can be provided for children by the family doctor on prescription. Controlled trials recently carried out confirm the value of the protection given, and I feel that it will only be a very short time before immunisation is offered by the Local Health Authority to all children living in their area.

For the rest, there was a slight prevalence of very mild scarlet fever and one or two cases of Sonn  dysentery.

It is interesting to note that not one single case of infectious disease needed admission to hospital. This is in marked contrast to the state of affairs in my earlier Public Health days. Then, numerous small fever hospitals existed

and during the winter months were frequently full to capacity. Now, only very rarely does one need to seek admission for a child suffering from any infectious disease and all the small fever hospitals have been closed down because of their redundancy.

The price of safety is said to be eternal vigilance, and the present satisfactory state of affairs can only be maintained if meticulous care is given to ensure adequate prophylaxis and to a maintenance of the present high standards of housing, clothing, nutrition and health education of the population.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following figures show the state of the register at 31.12.65:

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
48	24	6	6	84

Analysis of new notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year:

Age		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.
0-1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-44	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

These figures represent a decrease of 8 cases on the register at the end of the year.

Last year, you will remember, I lamented the fact that there had been an increase of six cases on register. I am happy to report that this year there has been a decrease of 8 cases, and I think I shall be right in predicting that the decline in tuberculosis as a factor of serious adverse importance is destined to continue.

All the preventive measures formerly enumerated are still being actively undertaken. These include miniature mass radiography, B.C.G. vaccination of school children, the use of the new antibiotics, and rigorous and thorough follow-up of contacts.

I feel it is reasonable to say that tuberculosis is now no longer a serious menace to the general population.

Report of Divisional Medical Officer for 1965

CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS IN DIVISION No. 9

(Tadcaster and Wetherby Rural Districts)

Abbreviations: A.N.—Ante-Natal. I.W.—Infant Welfare.

TOWNSHIP	LOCATION	PURPOSE	DAY AND TIME
MEDICAL OFFICERS' CLINICS (Static)			
Barwick-in-Elmet	Methodist Schoolroom	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m.
Boston Spa	West End Nursery School	(A.N./I.W.) (Relaxation)	Every Thursday 1-30 p.m. Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Church Fenton	R.A.F. Station	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m.
Copmanthorpe	Youth Club	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.
East Keswick	Methodist Schoolroom	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m.
Micklefield	Methodist Chapel	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Sherburn-in-Elmet	Methodist Sunday School	(A.N./I.W.) (Relaxation)	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m.
Scholes	Village Hall	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m.
Swillington	Wakefield Road (Hut near Church)	(A.N./I.W.) (Relaxation)	Every Thursday, 1-30 p.m. Every Monday, 2 p.m.
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road	(Relaxation) (A.N./I.W.) (Speech Therapy) (Ultra Violet Light)	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m. Every Tuesday, 1-30 p.m. Every Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Every Monday and Thursday, 9-30 a.m. (Winter months only)
Wetherby	Crossley Street	(Relaxation) (A.N./I.W.) (Speech Therapy)	Alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m. Every Wednesday, 1-30 p.m. Every Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.

CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS IN DIVISION No. 9—continued

TOWNSHIP	LOCATION	PURPOSE	DAY AND TIME
MEDICAL OFFICERS' CLINICS (Mobile)			
Aberford	St. John's Estate	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m.
Alwoodley	McManus Estate Office	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 9-30 a.m.
Appleton Roebuck	Village Green	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.
Bickerton	Main Street	A.N./I.W.	Thursdays, 10-30 a.m., every 4th week.
Bilbrough	Village Street	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Bishopthorpe	St. Andrew's Hall	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 9-30 a.m.
Bramham	Croft Road	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 3 p.m.
Church Fenton	Village Street	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 3 p.m.
Great Preston	New Inn Yard	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 9-30 a.m.
Harewood	The Square	A.N./I.W.	Tuesdays, every 4th week, 1-30 p.m.
Huby	Village Institute	A.N./I.W.	Tuesdays, every 4th week, 2 p.m.
Long Marston	Butt Hedge Estate	A.N./I.W.	Thursdays, 10-30 a.m., every 4th week.
Newton Kyme	Papyrus	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 9-30 a.m.
Saxton	Saxton Lane	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 11 a.m.
Sicklinghall	Village Street	A.N./I.W.	Tuesday, every 4th week, 3 p.m.
South Milford	Church Room	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 11 a.m.
Spofforth	Long Memorial Hall	A.N./I.W.	Tuesday, every 4th week, 1-45 p.m.
Tockwith	Near Post Office	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 9-30 a.m.
Ulleskelf	Village Street	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Walton	Village Street	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 11-15 a.m.
CONSULTATIVE CLINICS			
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road	Ophthalmic	Every alternate Friday, 9-30 a.m.
Wetherby	Crossley Street	Ophthalmic	Every alternate Friday, 1-30 p.m.

PART II. REPORT OF DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

The personal preventive health services are the responsibility of the County Council.

They comprise the care of mothers and young children, maternity, school health, prophylactic inoculation, home nursing, mental health, prevention of illness—care and after care, health education, the domestic help services and the welfare of the aged.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Ante-Natal Care

Facilities for expectant mothers are offered at static and mobile clinics but the number of mothers attending for this purpose is diminishing, due no doubt to the service obtainable from their own private practitioners.

The Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes were well attended during 1965.

You will note that a total of 703 babies were born in Maternity Homes or Hospitals, as against 340 born at home. This is an average percentage, but the pressure on maternity beds continues and is tending to increase. The present day practise of 48 hour discharge where home conditions are suitable enables a much more rapid turnover of beds.

It will be realised that the volume of work undertaken by the midwives remains considerable and that nursing of 48 hour discharge patients falls to their lot.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year — Domiciliary Cases

	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not booked present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor booked present at delivery	Total
Midwives employed by the Authority	3	37	123	176	339
Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes	—	—	1	—	—
	3	37	124	176	340

Number of cases delivered in Institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from Institutions at 48 hours ....	....	....	....	....	116
After 48 hours, up to and including the fifth day	....	....	....	....	39
After the fifth day, before the tenth day	....	....	....	....	94

During the year analgesia was available to parturient women having their babies at home either by use of Gas and Air, Pethidine or Trilene.

The figures relating to this sort of treatment are as follows:—

Pethidine alone ....	....	....	....	33
Gas and Air alone ....	....	....	....	7
Gas and Air with Pethidine ....	....	....	....	13
Trilene alone ....	....	....	....	114
Trilene with Pethidine ....	....	....	....	155
Total				322

MATERNITY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

The following summarises the number of births from this area which took place in Hospitals outside the area during the year:

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
York Maternity Hospital	76	74	95	97	136	161	144	186
Harrogate General Hospital and Carlton Lodge, Harrogate	162	151	168	125	160	189	215	254
Wakefield Hospitals	14	14	26	27	21	30	26	26
Castleford	1	1	2	6	—	—	—	4
Leeds Hospitals	105	97	116	136	129	158	190	201
Otley General Hospital	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
St. Winifred's, Ilkley	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Other Hospitals	4	2	5	3	3	9	3	5
Private Nursing Homes	46	18	23	33	25	28	37	25
Home Confinements	318	348	320	336	325	320	338	340

Health Visiting

The number of cases and visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1965 were as follows:—

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 year	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous House- hold	Other Cases
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visit	Total Visits				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3642	306	597	929	5165	3686	3887	231	5368

Clinic Facilities

A new static clinic was opened in Copmanthorpe, thus freeing the Mobile Clinic to give service elsewhere.

The following figures show the attendances at both static and mobile clinics during 1965:—

	Static	Mobile	Total
No. of Children born in 1965	522	219	741
No. of Children born in 1964	572	222	794
No. of Children born in 1960-63	274	149	423
	<hr/> 1368	<hr/> 590	<hr/> 1958
Total attendances during year	9451	3667	13118

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The sales of Welfare Foods in 1965 were as follows:—

4,395 tins National Dried Milk
10,849 bottles Orange Juice.
869 bottles Cod Liver Oil.
942 packets Vitamin Tablets.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child

Although 41 illegitimate births have been assigned to the area by the Registrar General, only 27 cases were brought to the notice of the department, and of these 2 were stillbirths.

Home Nursing Service

The following summary shows the total number of cases dealt with during the year:—

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	554	17,424
(2) Surgical	199	5,295
(3) Infectious Diseases	—	—
(4) Tuberculosis	2	126
(5) Maternal Complications	23	199
(6) Others	2	14
	<hr/> 770	<hr/> 23,058

7,878 of the above visits were paid to patients who were aged 65 and over.

Home Help Service

The demand for Home Helps continued to increase and at 31.12.65 the number of part-time Home Helps employed was 95. The total number of hours for the year was 54,543 or an equivalent whole-time employment of 24.9 helps.

A summary of the number of cases and allocation of hours is as follows:—

Class of Case	No. of Cases	Hrs. Service
Maternity	15	481
Chronic Sick (Under 65)	30	3907
Chronic Sick (Over 65)	226	49196
Mentally Disordered	1	258
Others	5	701

School Medical Services

Routine school medical examinations were carried out on 2,826 children and 1,125 re-examinations were carried out during the year. 598 children were found to have 646 abnormalities and 784 defects were referred for further observation. No child was assessed as being below average nutrition.

The School Nurses conducted 14,313 cleanliness examinations and discovered 41 children showing signs of infestation with lice.

The following figures relate to dentistry carried out in the Division:—

Number of children inspected	6659
Number of children found to require treatment	4102
Number of children offered treatment	2992
Number of children treated	1936
Number of attendances	3255
Number of extractions: Temporary teeth	1137
Permanent teeth	212
Number of general anaesthetics	182
Number of fillings: Temporary teeth	841
Permanent teeth	2687

Special Clinics working as part of the School Medical Service continued to operate throughout the year.

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

Dr. Prosser visited the Tadcaster Clinic on 8 occasions during the year and saw 27 children who made 31 attendances.

EYE CLINIC

502 children attended the Eye Clinic and spectacles were prescribed in 223 cases.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

20 children were seen at this Clinic before its closure in January 1965. 4 children were referred for operational treatment.

Tests to measure acuity of hearing: 644 children were tested as a routine and 9 as being especially suspect. 632 showed no appreciable loss, but 21 were referred for further investigation by the E.N.T. surgeon.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The Orthopaedic Registrar at the Marguerite Hepton Hospital attended our Tadcaster Clinic on 7 occasions and saw 56 children. At the 48 treatment sessions held by Mrs. Lambert 13 children made 72 attendances.

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

59 children were seen at 141 sessions held by Miss Rogers.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

According to our records physically handicapped children from this Division in Special Boarding Schools are there for the following reasons:—

Educationally Sub-Normal	...	...	...	...	26
Blind	...	...	...	...	3
Deaf	...	...	...	...	8
Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	1
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	3

This represents a decrease of 9 cases from the position in 1964.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

34 children were referred to Clinics in Pontefract, Harrogate and Rothwell.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

(1) Tuberculosis

The Health Visitors visited 144 cases and made 231 effective visits during the year.

The Chest Physicians vaccinated 27 contacts of cases of Tuberculosis. 361 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination, 330 agreed to be tested and 325 were in fact tested. 72 gave a positive reaction, and out of the remaining 253 children 223

were vaccinated. Of the 343 children tested in 1964, 177 were available for re-testing in 1965. 172 of these showed a satisfactory Mantoux positive, 1 had reverted to negative, and in 4 cases the result was not ascertained.

During the year the Mass Radiography Unit visited Askham Richard, Boston Spa, Scarcroft, Scholes, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Saxton, Tadcaster, Thorp Arch and Wetherby. 3,855 people were examined and 3 abnormalities discovered.

(ii) Diphtheria Immunisation

The present state of protection of the child community against Diphtheria can be expressed by the following figures:

Age at 31.12.65 i.e. Born in Year Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)						Under 15 Total
	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14		
	1965	1961-1964	1956-1960	1951-1955		
A. 1961-1965	.... 263	2,825	2,119	698	5,905
B. 1960 or earlier	—	—	1,491	2,476	3,967	

The amount of immunisation against Diphtheria carried out by Practitioners and by the Department during 1965 is shown in the following table:—

	Age at Final Injection			Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (inc. temporary residents) ....	....	....	....	607
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course)	8	53	558	619

(iii) Tetanus Injection

In 1965, 770 children received a full course of injections against Tetanus, and 354 children were given booster doses.

(iv) Whooping Cough Vaccination

In 1965, 580 children were protected against Whooping Cough. We estimate that the number of children living here who have protection against Whooping Cough since the scheme started is 7,796.

(vi) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continues to be made readily available to the parents of any child who wishes to accept it. The type of antigen used has been entirely the Sabin Oral Vaccine, and it says much for the protection given

against this disease that not a single case of poliomyelitis was reported during the year.

The protective work carried out is summarised as follows :

1,144 children completed primary course of vaccination.

729 children received reinforcing doses of vaccine.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORK

The liaison amongst the various branches of the Health Service is seen to work very well in the Mental Health field. There is close co-operation with the general practitioners and an easy access for the Mental Welfare Officers to the Hospital and to the advice of the Consultant Psychiatrists.

Psychiatric Social Club

The Psychiatric Social Club has continued to flourish and meets every Tuesday evening between 7 p.m and 10 p.m. in the Clinic premises, Leeds Road, Tadcaster. The average attendance is 12 persons and remains at this level due to the difficulty of transport from the surrounding areas.

Assistance with transport has been provided by members of the Round Table organisation. A varied programme of activities has been followed, including outings, film shows and exchange visits with the York Club.

The following figures appear in the Annual Report covering this side of the work of the Department:—

Referred by:	Mentally Ill		Mentally Subnormal	
	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
a. General Practitioners	— —	23 44	— 1	— —
b. Hospitals—In-patients	— —	7 10	— —	1 —
c. Hospitals—Out-patients	— —	1 2	— —	1 —
d. Local Education Authorities	— —	— —	3 2	1 —
e. Police Courts	— —	3 2	— 2	1 —
f. Other Sources	— —	17 18	— 3	2 3
Total	— —	51 76	3 8	6 3

	Under age 16		16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
a. Attending Day Training Centre	7	6	11	8
Awaiting entry thereto	—	1	—	—
b. Receiving Home Training	—	4	—	—
Awaiting Home Training	—	—	—	—
Receiving Home Visits and not included under (a) and (b)	4	—	60	74
Admissions for Short-stay Care	1	3	1	4
	Mentally Ill		Mentally Subnormal	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions to Hospital	23	33	2	—

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The two Executive Committees for Old People's Welfare continued to meet quarterly and continued their work of co-ordinating the 24 Clubs and Parish Committees in the two Rural Districts. A large number of voluntary workers connected with the clubs give pleasure to a much larger number of elderly people. A joint One-Day Conference for all interested in the problems of the elderly was held in Tadcaster. The programme was arranged by the Yorkshire Council for Old People's Welfare and everyone agreed that it was successful.

More Warden Schemes were brought into operation this year and more are planned for the future.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The demand for Chiropody is steadily growing, and last year 1,327 persons received treatment. In detail, 1,139 patients received 5,522 treatments at the Chiropody Centres, whilst 188 patients were treated on 831 occasions in their own homes.

Concern has been expressed at the growth of domiciliary treatment in certain parts of the Division, but it is fair to say that there are mitigating factors, primarily this is concerning the premises used, e.g. in one district steep, narrow stairs have to be negotiated which many old people find very difficult. We are arranging transport wherever possible to minimise the frequency of such treatment. A further point is the increasing frequency for treatment of corns and callosities in people who are medically certified as being "unable to walk." In these cases one treatment only is being authorised, and this is considered to be reasonable and justifiable. There is a case for considering whether 4 monthly periods should not be adequate for patients who are said to be house-bound or unable to walk any distance.

MEALS ON WHEELS

This service has been extended into the Wetherby area and at the time of writing this report an average of 72 meals per week are being served to residents in the Wetherby District.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The Committee dealing with problem families met twice during the year, and there were 12 cases on the list for consideration at the end of the year.

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1965

Council Offices, Tadcaster.

To: The Rural District Council of Tadcaster.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,,

Once again it is my privilege to submit to you the Annual Report of the work of your Sanitary Department for the year ended 31st December, 1965, and a few details relating to the Rural District are given in this preamble.

The District, situated in lower Wharfedale in the eastern portion of the County of the West Riding of Yorkshire, is the seventh largest in acreage of the County. The boundaries of the district are contiguous with those of the cities of Leeds and York, the Borough of Castleford, the Urban Districts of Garforth and Rothwell, and the Rural Districts of Wetherby, Nidderdale, Derwent, Selby and Osgoldcross. No changes in the boundaries took place in the year.

The administrative centre of the District is at Tadcaster, the present modern offices being opened in 1937. The District forms part of the Barkston Ash Parliamentary Division, with the exception of the parishes of Great and Little Preston and Swillington, which are in the Normanton Division.

Your District has previously been described as a typically well balanced rural unit, and a glance at Table 1 which follows this preamble confirms this. Being a Rural District,

agriculture is the predominant industry, but other industries are also present. As is well known, the town of Tadcaster has an old but very extensive brewing industry, whose products are widely known throughout a large area of the country. Part of the western side of the District lies within the Yorkshire coalfield, and several villages are almost solely engaged in the mining of coal. There are other industries, such as the manufacture of weighing machines and gasworks plant, a large bacon factory, and a large paper mill. Other establishments come under responsible departments of the Crown. Light industry is still being attracted to a former aerodrome at Sherburn-in-Elmet.

The highest point in the district is 400 feet o.d., at Thorner Lane, Whinmoor, and the lowest point, 24 feet o.d., is near Biggin. Two major trunk roads, A1 (Great North Road, on which extensive improvements continued throughout the year), and the A64 (Leeds/Tadcaster/York/Scarborough) pass through the Rural District.

Details of the work of the department will be found in the appended report.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the support given by the Chairman, Members and Officials of your Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST WITHEFORD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

TABLE I — 1965

The Table given below indicates in Parish order several of the main details relating to the Statistical and Sanitary circumstances of the District as follows:—

			Area Acres	Census 1961	No. of Dwell- ings	R.V.	Houses with piped water	Sewage Disposal
Aberford	....	....	1580	836	290	20811	289	Yes
Acaster Malbis	....	....	1874	271	65	4926	63	No
Acaster Selby	....	....	1542	55	17	603	17	No
Appleton Roebuck	....	....	2914	345	153	6080	138	Yes
Askham Bryan	....	....	2005	432	202	25125	197	Yes
Askham Richard	....	....	982	227	49	3912	49	No
Austhorpe	....	....	302	120	33	1818	33	No
Barkston Ash	....	....	1168	249	94	6034	94	Yes
Barwick-in-Elmet	....	....	4775	3087	1573	116360	1567	Yes
Biggin	....	....	718	83	27	850	22	No
Bilbrough	....	....	1447	198	83	7249	78	Yes
Bishopthorpe	....	....	705	1263	572	41479	570	Yes
Bolton Percy	....	....	2334	218	78	3080	77	No
Catterton	....	....	742	39	10	405	10	No
Colton	....	....	1208	155	45	2811	41	Yes
Copmanthorpe	....	....	1658	1027	436	29011	436	Yes
East Tadcaster	....	....	578	2068	757	43725	757	Yes
Great and Little Preston	....	....	1039	1078	329	24300	329	Yes
Grimston	....	....	888	31	14	1383	14	No
Healaugh	....	....	2771	225	71	3375	71	Yes
Huddleston-with-								
Newthorpe	....	....	1572	102	36	3911	34	No
Kirk Fenton	....	....	1977	652	232	15270	231	Yes
Kirkby Wharfe	....	....	1239	82	32	1478	30	No
Lead	....	....	1057	37	9	332	6	No
Little Fenton	....	....	781	85	24	997	24	No
Ledsham	....	....	1971	125	58	3459	55	Yes
Ledston	....	....	1985	346	124	33392	124	Yes
Lotherton-cum-Aberford	....	....	1093	237	81	3276	81	Yes
Micklefield	....	....	1777	18601	660	32058	660	Yes
Newton Kyme	....	....	1373	236	85	33379	82	Part
Oxton	....	....	660	40	13	1013	12	No
Parlington	....	....	1773	141	52	1772	51	Yes
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	....	....	2707	325	88	7692	83	Part
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	....	....	2720	294	96	4244	89	Yes
Sherburn-in-Elmet	....	....	4859	2776	1053	89319	1035	Yes
South Milford	....	....	3100	1042	460	30096	443	Yes
Steeton	....	....	1142	44	15	2085	13	No
Sturton Grange	....	....	877	34	10	580	10	No
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	....	....	2795	359	302	15724	297	Yes
Swillington	....	....	2585	2438	1101	83496	1100	Yes
Towton	....	....	887	132	37	1700	37	Yes
Ulleskelf	....	....	1322	1166	234	47812	227	Yes
West Tadcaster	....	....	1500	2135	986	153577	983	Yes

72982 26695 10683 909999 10559

Gas and Electricity Hereditaments

24044

934043

NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, 1965

Table I (Housing Statistics) given below indicates in Parish order where the new houses (576 in total) were completed, and it also shows the new dwellings under construction at the end of the year. The private development has taken place mainly in the parishes of Askham Bryan, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bishopthorpe, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Swillington and West Tadcaster. 19 additional units of accommodation were also provided by adaptation, i.e. the conversion of blocks of hostels at Sherburn-in-Elmet erected by the Ministry of Aircraft Production. These conversions were carried out by private enterprise.

213 new Council houses were completed during the year and Mr. E. D. Tetlow, the Council's Housing Manager, informs me that at the end of the year the total number of dwellings controlled by the Council was 2,774, and that the estimated number of applicants for the tenancy of Council houses was 520.

Table 1 (Housing Statistics)

Parish	New Houses completed		New Houses under construction		Conversions and Adaptations
	Council	Private	Council	Private	
Aberford	—	12	—	12	—
Acaster Malbis	—	2	—	—	—
Appleton Roebuck	—	6	—	3	—
Askham Bryan	—	31	—	14	—
Barkston Ash	—	2	—	1	—
Barwick-in-Elmet	10	42	—	41	—
Bilbrough	—	2	4	—	—
Bishopthorpe	—	101	—	86	1
Bolton Percy	—	—	—	3	—
Copmanthorpe	—	9	—	6	1
East Tadcaster	—	—	—	1	—
Great and Little Preston	—	—	—	3	—
Huddleston-with-Newthorpe	—	—	—	1	—
Kirk Fenton	—	2	—	1	—
Ledsham	—	2	—	2	—
Ledston	—	4	—	1	—
Micklefield	10	13	—	3	—
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	—	7	—	6	—
Sherburn-in-Elmet	20	32	—	22	15
South Milford	23	25	—	6	—
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	124	2	—	5	—
Swillington	26	40	—	17	—
Ulleskelf	—	1	—	—	—
West Tadcaster	—	28	—	26	2
	213	363	4	260	19

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Housing Acts, 1936 to 1957

Table 2 (Housing Statistics) given below, indicates the details making up the Council's five-year programme in connection with unfit houses throughout the District. This is the programme which was considered by the special Sub-Committee of the Public Health and Housing Committees in October, 1954.

	Original Survey Total	No. in confirmed orders not re-housed	Already dealt with	Remaining to be represented	Total to be re-housed	Total Houses represented in Post-War period to 31.12.65
Aberford	64	—	5	60	60	42
Acaster Malbis	7	4	1	2	6	13
Acaster Selby	1	—	—	1	1	3
Appleton Roebuck	9	—	—	1	1	9
Askham Bryan	15	2	2	13	13	15
Askham Richard	1	—	—	1	1	—
Austhorpe	6	—	2	4	4	—
Barkston Ash	*21	2	13	5	8	5
Barwick-in-Elmet	31	—	11	20	20	25
Biggin	*7	2	2	3	5	1
Bilbrough	7	—	1	6	6	2
Bishopthorpe	14	—	5	9	9	13
Bolton Percy	3	—	—	5	3	4
Catterton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colton	5	—	1	4	4	1
Copmanthorpe	14	—	1	13	13	19
East Tadcaster	59	—	5	56	56	66
Grimston	—	—	—	—	—	3
Healaugh	6	—	—	6	6	6
Huddleston-with- Newthorpe	1	—	—	1	1	—
Great and Little Preston	195	84	50	61	145	199
Kirk Fenton	18	7	4	7	14	25
Kirkby Wharfe	1	—	—	1	1	—
Lead	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Fenton	1	1	1	—	1	1
Ledsham	13	1	—	12	13	31
Ledston	8	—	1	7	7	5
Lotherton-cum- Aberford	17	1	7	9	10	19
Micklefield	21	—	—	21	21	51
Newton Kyme	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parlington	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ryther-cum- Ozendyke	8	—	—	8	8	10
Saxton-cum- Scarthingwell	*16	9	7	—	9	5
Sherburn-in-Elmet	*15	3	—	12	15	19
South Milford	11	—	1	10	10	38
Steeeton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sturton Grange	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stutton-cum- Hazlewood	23	—	11	21	21	22

	Original Survey Total	No. in confirmed orders not re-housed	Already dealt with	Remaining to be represented	Total to be re-housed	Total Houses represented in Post-War period to 31.12.65
Swillington	22	—	11	11	11	44
Towton	3	—	1	2	2	3
Ulleskelf	*13	—	6	7	7	2
West Tadcaster	103	—	2	101	101	94
	<hr/> 752	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 140	<hr/> 499	<hr/> 613	<hr/> 797

* This figure of 752 includes houses in the parishes marked with an asterisk which were still occupied but where Clearance Orders or Demolition Orders had been made prior to September, 1939. At the end of 1965, 648 houses had been demolished in the post war period, and 9 families in condemned houses were awaiting re-housing.

Housing Statistics (Table 3) given below, indicates in parish order the details concerning the representation of Individual Unfit Houses during the year.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, if a house is unfit for human habitation and is not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost, it can be the subject of an "official representation." If this representation is accepted by the Council they are required to serve on the owner or persons having control of the house what is known as a "time and place" notice. This notice gives the owner the opportunity of appearing before the appropriate Committee of the Council to state his case regarding the future of the house in question, or as an alternative he may submit in writing an offer to:

- have the house repaired to the satisfaction of the Council,
- change the user of the house from domestic to some other user approved by the Council,
- give an undertaking to discontinue the use of the house for human habitation until the Council are satisfied that it has been made fit and cancel the undertaking.

If no offer is made at all concerning the house, the Council are required to make a Demolition Order, or alternatively they may make a Closing Order.

Under the provisions of section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957, the owner of a house which is the subject of an operative Demolition Order may submit to the Council a scheme for the renovation of the house. The Council may approve the scheme and if the works are completed to their satisfaction they shall revoke the Demolition Order.

The table shows the total number of houses demolished during the year following action during 1965 or in previous years.

Parish		No. of represent- ations	Demolition Orders made	Houses Demolished
Aberford	....	—	—	6
Acaster Malbis	....	—	—	1
Copmanthorpe	....	—	—	4
East Tadcaster	....	—	—	10
Parlington	....	2	2	—
South Milford	....	—	—	4
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood		—	—	1
Towton	....	2	—	—
West Tadcaster	....	—	—	22
		4	2	48

PART III—CLEARANCE AREAS

Your Medical Officer of Health did not represent any Clearance Areas during the year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACTS, 1958-1959 HOUSING ACT, 1964

Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants and Adaptations

Under the above Acts the Council make grants towards the cost of improving existing houses, and also for the provision of additional houses from existing units of accommodation, i.e. making one house into two or more, and by the adaptation of premises not previously used as housing accommodation.

Discretionary Grant. To qualify for this the work must consist of providing amenities which the house does not already possess, i.e. bath room, water closet, electric or other form of lighting, hot water, wash basin, damp proofing of walls and floors, replacement of old and wasteful types of solid fuel cooking appliances. Any necessary repairs to the house must be carried out (without the aid of grant) at the same time as improvements are done, so that when all the work is completed the house is modernised to last for at least another twenty years. In approved cases a grant of up to 50% of the cost of the improvement or adaptation works may be paid. To qualify for a grant an applicant must spend a minimum of £100 per house, and the ceiling figure on which a grant may be paid is £800, i.e., the grant may vary from £50 to £400. Where dwellings are provided by the conversion of a house comprising three or more storeys, the upper grant

limit may be raised to £500 for each dwelling provided instead of £400 per dwelling. It should be noted that the Council are not permitted to make a grant towards the cost of enlarging a house, such as providing an additional bedroom.

The **Standard Grant**, which was introduced in 1959, is a little less ambitious than the Discretionary Grant, and is confined to five specific items of improvement work each of which carries a fixed amount of grant or half the cost of work if less. The items are:

Water Closet within the house ....	....	....	£40
Fixed bath or shower in a separate room ....	....	....	£25
Wash Basin ....	....	....	£ 5
Hot water supply to bath (£35), basin (£15) and sink (£25) ....	....	....	£75
Food Store ....	....	....	£10
			<hr/>
			£155
			<hr/>

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, the ceiling limit of the Standard Grant is raised to £350. The additional grant is in respect of the provision of a bathroom by means of adaptation of an outbuilding attached to the house, if this is in the opinion of the Council the only reasonably practicable way to provide the bathroom, the provision of septic tank drainage where no main drainage exists; and the bringing of a piped supply of cold water into the dwelling for the first time.

An owner, or lease-holder with a lease which has at least 15 years to run, can obtain this Standard Grant as a right, provided that the house will be reasonably fit to live in for 15 years after the work has been done and will be kept as a house for that period.

During the year applications in respect of 108 houses were approved by the Council, and in 87 houses improvement work was completed in the following parishes:—

Aberford ....	....	....	5
Acaster Malbis ....	....	....	1
Appleton Roebuck ....	....	....	2
Askham Richard ....	....	....	2
Barkston Ash ....	....	....	1
Barwick-in-Elmet ....	....	....	6
Biggin ....	....	....	3
Bilbrough ....	....	....	1
Bishopthorpe ....	....	....	3
Bolton Percy ....	....	....	1
Copmanthorpe ....	....	....	5

East Tadcaster	....	....	6
Healaugh	....	....	1
Kirk Fenton	....	....	2
Little Fenton	....	....	1
Ledston	....	....	1
Lotherton-cum-Aberford	....	....	1
Micklefield	....	....	17
Newton Kyme	....	....	2
Parlington	....	....	1
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	....	....	1
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	....	....	3
Sherburn-in-Elmet	....	....	2
Swillington	....	....	9
West Tadcaster	....	....	10
			—
			87
			—

PRIVY REPLACEMENTS

The work of privy replacement continued steadily throughout the year, and in all 38 replacements were completed. Provision is made in the annual estimates to make grants available towards the cost of this work.

In some parts of the district the work is still held up owing to inadequate sewerage facilities, particularly in the parishes of Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy, Church Fenton, Saxton and Ulleskelf, where owners have not been pressed to carry out replacements. When the new sewerage schemes are completed the Council will require all houses to be provided with water closets wherever possible.

At the present time, replacements are carried out in three ways, viz:—

- (a) by the service of Statutory Notices under section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council being required under the terms of the notice to pay one half of the cost of the work reasonably incurred. A notice under this section may be served only if the house has a sufficient water supply and a sewer available.
- (b) by owners voluntarily carrying out the work, in which case the Council make a grant towards the cost. At the present time the grant is £25 per replacement or half the actual cost, whichever is the lowest figure.
- (c) where a grant is available as part of improvements carried out under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts, 1958-9 (Discretionary and Standard Grants).

The following list in parish order indicates where the replacements were carried out during the year:—

Aberford	....	....	....	1
Acaster Malbis	....	....	....	1
Appleton Roebuck	....	....	....	2
Askham Richard	....	....	....	2
Barkston Ash	....	....	....	7
Barwick-in-Elmet	....	....	....	1
Biggin	....	....	....	4
Bishopthorpe	....	....	....	2
Bolton Percy	....	....	....	1
Copmanthorpe	....	....	....	2
East Tadcaster	....	....	....	2
Healaugh	....	....	....	1
Kirk Fenton	....	....	....	2
Little Fenton	....	....	....	1
Ledston	....	....	....	1
Newton Kyme	....	....	....	2
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	....	....	....	1
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	....	....	....	3
Sherburn-in-Elmet	....	....	....	2
				<hr/>
				38
				<hr/>

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Table 1, shown earlier in the report, indicates those parishes which are provided or part provided with sewerage and sewage disposal facilities, but at the present time only those sewage disposal works at Askham Bryan, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bilbrough, Ledsham, Ledston Luck, Micklefield, Sherburn, Swillington, Towton, and the new works at Tadcaster for domestic sewage treatment, can be regarded as being up to modern standards. Some of these works are now overloaded.

In certain parts of the district drainage facilities are made available by neighbouring authorities. In the parish of Newton Kyme 47 houses near the railway level crossing are drained to the Thorp Arch works of the Wetherby R.D.C., and a number of properties at Great Preston and Swillington are drained into the sewers of the Garforth Urban District. The sewage from the villages of Bishopthorpe and Copmanthorpe is pumped to the York Corporation works at Naburn.

Certain parts of the district still have sewers and disposal works which are inadequate, and which have from time to time been the cause of complaints. To deal with these unsatisfactory conditions several new schemes have been or are

being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer and your own Engineer and Surveyor. The position regarding these schemes at the end of the year is described as follows:

Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy & Ulleskelf—one major scheme approved in principle in 1955. Instead of a separate disposal works for this scheme the Council's Consulting Engineer is now preparing a scheme to have the sewage from these three villages pumped into the new works at Tadcaster. The sewage from the village of Colton is also to come into this scheme. Final approval and commencement of the work is expected in 1966.

Barkston Ash, Church Fenton and Saxton — one major scheme approved in principle some years ago. Commencement of this scheme is being deferred until substantial progress is made with the work on the scheme mentioned above, and it is now proposed to pump the sewage from these three villages to a new and larger works at Sherburn-in-Elmet.

Sherburn-in-Elmet and South Milford—a joint scheme is being prepared by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, and negotiations for a new site were still in progress at the end of the year.

Healaugh—work on this scheme for the village was completed during the year.

Askham Richard—the Council's Engineer and Surveyor is to prepare a scheme for this village; the sewage to be pumped to an enlarged works at Askham Bryan.

Towton—a scheme prepared by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the enlargement of the works serving this village was approved during the year.

Some of the smaller remote parishes and villages still lack sewerage facilities, but it is not possible to forecast when these may be provided.

WATER SUPPLY

Grouping of Water Undertakings

On the 1st April, 1960, the major portion of the Council's water undertaking was transferred to the Leeds Corporation. The remainder of the Council's water undertakings, i.e. those parishes in the Ainsty area of the District supplied by the York Waterworks Company, were transferred to the Company on the 1st April, 1963.

Sources controlled by Leeds Corporation

Bilbrough

This is the original Tadcaster supply and the water is derived from a deep bore-hole in the sandstone about four miles to the east of the town. It was intended that when the Leeds Corporation took over this supply it would only be used as a standby, but for most of the year it continued to supply part of the area it originally served. It is now understood that the Bilbrough supply will continue to be used until the Corporation's scheme for the abstraction of water from the River Derwent is completed.

The Bilbrough water is very clear, but being from a bore-hole it is rather hard in its raw state. Before it is turned into the mains it is softened to give a figure of hardness of 6-8 deg. The water is also chlorinated.

Derwent Supply

This water is abstracted from the River Derwent at Elvington, near York, and the scheme so far as your District is concerned came into operation in the early part of the year. With the exception of Barwick parish, the Derwent water is supplied to all those parts of the District served by the Corporation. It is filtered and chlorinated by the Corporation, and has an average degree of hardness of six.

Leeds Moorland Supply

This water is derived from the Corporation's reservoirs in the Washburn Valley near Blubberhouses, and also from the Leighton reservoir near Masham. Being a moorland water it is very soft and extremely suitable for domestic use. It is filtered and chlorinated by the Corporation. In its raw state it is slightly acid in reaction and four samples were taken in the district for examination for plumbo-solvency, all being negative.

The Leeds Corporation water is supplied to the following parishes: Aberford, Austhorpe, Barkston Ash, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bilbrough, Catterton, East Tadcaster, Great and Little Preston, Grimston, Kirk Fenton, Kirkby Wharfe, Huddleston-with-Newthorpe, Lead, Ledsham, Ledston (village), Little Fenton, Lotherton, Micklefield, Newton Kyme, Parlington, Ryther, Saxton, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Steeton, Sturton Grange, Stutton, Swillington, Towton, Ulleskelf and West Tadcaster.

25 samples of water from these sources were submitted for bacteriological examination and 22 were reported as being

satisfactory. The 3 unsatisfactory samples were thought to be due to slight surface pollution gaining access to the storage tank at Ledston.

York Waterworks Company

The company derive their water from the River Ouse at Clifton, York. It is distributed to the following parishes:—

Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Appleton Roebuck, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bolton Percy, Colton and Copmanthorpe. The parish of Bishopthorpe is supplied direct by the Company who levy their own water rate in this parish.

It is possible, when necessary, for the above parishes, with the exception of Acaster Malbis and Bishopthorpe, to be supplied from the mains now controlled by the Leeds Corporation.

The York water is filtered and chlorinated by the Company and has a hardness figure of 11-14 deg. 11 samples of this water were submitted for bacteriological examination, 9 being reported as satisfactory and 2 as unsatisfactory.

Selby U.D.C.

This is the supply provided during the war by the Air Ministry to augment the existing arrangements mainly for the Royal Air Force Station at Church Fenton. The village of Biggin is supplied from this main, and the lower portion of Sherburn (Moor Lane area) can also be supplied from this source when required.

The water is derived from the Urban District Council's bore-hole at Brayton Barff, and the supply within your Council's area is now controlled by the Leeds Corporation. During the year this supply was superseded by the new Derwent scheme.

General

At the end of the year approximately 99.0% of the houses in the district were provided with a piped water supply.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Organisation

The present fleet of vehicles consists of:—

Three "S+D" Fore and Aft Tippers (two fitted with Diesel Engines and one with Power Press)

One "S+D" 50 cu. yd. Pakamatic Vehicle.

Three "Karrier" Dual-Tip Vehicles fitted with Diesel Engines
 One "Karrier" 12 cu. yd. Side Loading Vehicle fitted with Diesel Engine.

The District is divided into eight areas, these being as follows:—

Part Ainsty (12 parishes or part parishes)	One "S+D" vehicle and 4 men.
Tadcaster (including part of Ainsty — 8 parishes or part parishes)	One "S+D" (Diesel) Fore and Aft Tipper with Power Press and 5 men, engaged solely on the emptying of dustbins.
Barwick (2 parishes)	One "Karrier" Dual-Tip vehicle and 4 men.
Aberford and Micklefield (5 parishes and 1 part parish)	One "Karrier" Dual-Tip vehicle and 4 men.
Sherburn and South Milford	One "S+D" (Petrol) Fore and Aft Tipper and 5 men. This vehicle also collects from the married quarters at Church Fenton Aerodrome.
Church Fenton (12 parishes or part parishes)	One "Karrier" 12 cu. yd. Side Loading vehicle and 3 men.
Great Preston and Swillington (4 parishes)	One "Karrier" Dual-Tip vehicle and 4 men.
6 part parishes	One "S+D" Pakamatic and 5 men.

During holidays or sickness, vehicles and their crews are sometimes switched from one area to another in order to help maintain the collection service.

As the District is steadily increasing in population and new houses (595 new houses completed in the year), the Council ordered another "S+D" 50 cu. yd. Pakamatic Refuse Collection Vehicle, to be delivered in 1966.

Collection Period

The continued use of the larger type of vehicle, i.e. the Fore and Aft and Dual-Tip types, has helped to maintain the improvement in the collection service in some parts of the district, particularly in the Barwick area. In the western side of the district many of the householders receive home coal and the dustbins in these parts are emptied weekly. Elsewhere the period is seven to nine days, but this may be extended at times due to absences for holidays and sickness. Pail closets are emptied weekly, and ashpits from four to eight weeks whenever possible. Fortunately, the number of pail closets and ashpits in the district is steadily diminishing.

Disposal.

Disposal is by means of tipping at various tips throughout the district. These are at Barwick, Micklefield and Scarthingwell. Tipping at Barwick was not resumed during the year. A tip at East Garforth owned by the Garforth U.D.C. is also used by your Council. Plant is hired whenever leveling work is required, and the use of the tractor in the Engineer's Department is now available. No serious trouble was encountered in the disposal of refuse during the year, but further tipping sites are being sought.

Labour Force

The full labour force of 35 men was maintained during the year, and the Joint Industrial Council's Conditions of Service, etc., are still in operation.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

MEAT INSPECTION

Sherburn Bacon Factory

During the year your Public Health Inspectors made 1179 visits to the Factory and 196½ hours of overtime were worked.

The following is a summary of the number of pigs killed, together with the amount of meat condemned:—

Number of pigs killed	....	87,439	
Condemned	....	363	Whole Carcases
		250	Part Carcases
		1,105	Heads
		3,005	Guts
		7,359	Plucks

The total number of pigs killed showed a decrease of 6,000 on the previous year.

Private Slaughterhouses

During the year 573 visits were made to slaughterhouses and shops for meat inspection, 7 hours overtime being worked.

The following is a summary of the animals killed, together with the estimated weight of meat condemned:—

387	Bullocks	
113	Heifers	
3	Calves	
1903	Sheep	
1018	Pigs	Condemned 18½ cwts.

Six licensed slaughterhouses operated during the year.

One bovine carcass was found to be affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* and sent away for deep-freeze treatment.

One emergency slaughter was notified to the department during the year.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

The above Regulations came into force on the 1st October 1963. Briefly, they require that all carcasses of animals slaughtered for human consumption shall be inspected by a qualified officer of the Council; also after inspection the carcasses are required to be stamped, the stamp bearing the name of the Local Authority and identifying the inspector who made the inspection.

General

28 visits were made in connection with the inspection of miscellaneous foods, and the following were condemned:—

9 12lb. Tins of Cooked Ham
52 Tins of Miscellaneous Foods
68 lbs. of Meat

Disposal of Condemned Food

This is almost entirely confined to condemned meat, which is dealt with at the Sherburn Bacon Factory By-Products Plant.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955-1960

Given below are some of the details of the various premises and the work in connection with them during the year:

Food Premises

Number of Grocers Shops	....	....	106
Number of Butchers Shops	....	....	27
Number of other Food Shops	....	....	15

Registered Food Premises

Sale of Ice Cream	....	....	....	82
Manufacture of Sausages, Pies, etc.	....	....	....	26
Fried Fish Premises	....	....	....	12
Retail Milk Sellers (with premises in the District)	....	....	....	12

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1959

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

I give below a list of items of work carried out at various premises (including licensed premises), following informal requests from the Department:—

Cleaning and Decoration	....	....	3
Structural Repairs and Improvement			5
Hot and Cold Water with sink or wash basin	....	....	4
New or additional water closets	....		1

GENERAL SANITATION

Abatement of Nuisances and Repairs of Dwellings, etc.

Following the service of informal notices, work in connection with 46 of these notices was carried out. These repairs included such items as roof repairs, the remedying of dampness, repairs to floors, gutters, fall pipes, windows, closets, fireplaces, etc., and the cleansing of blocked drains and private sewers, the installation of sinks and internal water supplies, the provision and replacement of dustbins and the abolition of ash pits.

Disinfestation, etc.

30 visits were made in connection with the above and 19 houses and other premises were disinfected for vermin or other insect pests.

Rent Act, 1957

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year.

Rodent Control

This service continued throughout the year and the employment of a full-time rodent operative was maintained, a small amount of his time being diverted to other duties. Altogether a total of 1,318 visits were made by the rodent operative and your Public Health Inspectors, and 620 treatments were given to 332 infestations. These were mainly on refuse tips, sewage disposal works and dykes, sewerage systems, domestic and non-domestic premises and agricultural and horticultural premises. The methods of control are those advocated by the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister's area officer, who visits the district from time to time, has expressed his satisfaction of the way in which the work is carried out.

National Assistance Act, 1948

During the year it was not necessary for the Department to make arrangements for burials under this Act.

Emptying of Cesspools

During the year 197 cesspools were emptied. Modern machines are hired from neighbouring authorities and the work is carried out in an expeditious manner without giving rise to complaints. A charge for this service is made, being based on rateable value for domestic premises but for non-domestic premises the actual time is charged. It can still be said that the service seems to be generally appreciated by occupiers of premises not served by any sewerage system.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The administration of this Act commenced during the year 1964 and the Council's Public Health Inspectors made 160 visits to various types of premises during the year. The survey of the District was almost completed during the year.

